

United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator

Technology (US-VISIT)



July 8, 2003





Purpose of Today's Meeting

- Background information on US-VISIT Program
- Changes in planning, strategy and scope
- FY03 Increment 1 implementation

- Acquisition approach
- How you can help us





Agenda

Welcome	Jim Williams Director, US-VISIT Program	
Key Note Speaker	Asa Hutchinson Under Secretary BTS	
US-VISIT Program Background	Jim Williams Director, US-VISIT Program	
Business Challenges BTS Operations Video	Bob Mocny Deputy Director, US-VISIT Program	
Facilities Challenges	Manny Rodriguez Director, Facilities Management, US-VISIT Program	
Break		
Technology Vision and Challenges Increment 1 Implementation	Scott Hastings Director, Information Technology Management , US-VISIT Program	
Organizational Structure Prime Integrator Acquisition	Jim Williams Director, US-VISIT Program	
Questions and Answers		



Asa Hutchinson

Under Secretary
Border and Transportation Security

Key Note Speaker



Jim Williams US-VISIT Program Director

US-VISIT Program Background

US-VISIT Program Background History/Legislation



Illegal **Immigration** Reform and Visa Waiver **Aviation Immigrant** Permanent **Transportation** Responsibility **Program Act Security Act** Act (IIRIRA) **Section 110 -** 9/30/1996 **---** 6/15/2000 **---** 10/30/2000 10/26/2001 11/19/2001 **5/14/2002**

DMIA

USA Patriot Act

Enhanced
Border Security
and Visa Entry
Reform Act



US-VISIT Program Background

Restructured as US-VISIT Departmental Program

- Moved from single agency implementation (INS) to cross-government program under DHS
- Refinement and realignment of what was Entry-Exit
- Will leverage industry investments
- Incremental delivery of the system
- Acceleration of Biometrics application

Adjustments in acquisition approach

- Looking for Industry input on acquisition strategy
- Government assuming role of facilities development and integration
- Selection of a single Prime Integrator
- Prime Integrator's role is system/processes oriented

US-VISIT Program Background Mission of the US-VISIT Program



- To collect, maintain, and share information, including biometric identifiers, through a dynamic system, on foreign nationals to determine whether the individual:
 - Should be prohibited from entering the U.S.
 - Can receive, extend, change, or adjust immigration status
 - Has overstayed or otherwise violated the terms of their admission
 - Should be apprehended or detained for law enforcement action, and/or
 - Needs special protection/attention (i.e., refugees)
- To enhance traffic flow for individuals entering or exiting the U.S. for legitimate purposes. This program shall:
 - Facilitate travel and commerce
 - Respect the environment
 - Strengthen international cooperation, and
 - Respect privacy laws and policies

US-VISIT Program Background A Robust Virtual Border

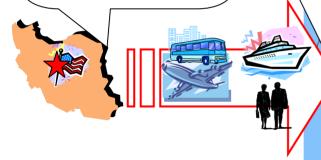


The United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology

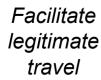
Department of Homeland Security

Extend virtual border through preenrollment and consulate screening Positive identification and visit authorization through biographic and biometric data

Identify overstays and location management for foreign nationals Positive identification and exit authorization through biographic and biometric data







Apprehend known criminals and terrorists

US-VISIT

A system of systems that facilitates preentry, entry, status management and exit of foreign nationals

US-VISIT Program Background Border Management Challenge



- Over 300 land, air, and sea ports of entry
 - 7,000 miles of land borders
 - 95,000 miles of shorelines



 Integration of and interfaces to a large number of existing systems

 Large number of federal, state, local, and foreign organizations involved







US-VISIT Program Background Volume of Visitors



FY02 Arrival Statistics for Non-U.S. Citizens

Port Type	Visa Waiver/Exempt	Visa Holder	Total Non-Citizen
Air	12,989,600	19,328,763	32,318,363
Sea	283,481	3,318,221	3,601,702
Land	31,801,705	160,856,824	192,658,529
Total	45,074,786	183,503,808	228,578,594

US-VISIT Program Background Participating Organizations



Immigrant Status Indicator Technology

Department of Homeland Security



US-VISIT Program Background Current Implementation Requirements



Increment 1 - 12/31/03

- Identify entry and exit events for foreign nationals with visas
- Collect and verify biometrics for foreign nationals with visas at air and sea ports of entry
- Check admissibility against watchlists using biographic and biometric data
- Monitor duration of visit

Increment 2A - 10/26/04

- Issue biometric travel documents following ICAO international standards (all countries)
- Deploy capability to read biometric travel documents at air, sea, and land POEs

Increment 2B - 12/31/04

Extend Increment 1 capability to 50 highest volume land POEs

Increment 3 - 12/31/05

Extend Increment 2B capability to remaining land POEs

Increment 4 – TBD

Initial roll-out of US-VISIT envisioned system



Bob MocnyUS-VISIT Deputy Program Director

Business Challenges BTS Operations Video

Technology Vision and Challenges Business Foundation



Department of Homeland Security

Pre-Arrival

- Credentialing
- Capture identity
- Due diligence

Arrival

- Verify identity
- Check watchlists
- Registration

Status

- Collect info on changes during stay
- Identify overstay

Departure

- Verify identity
- Check watchlists

Ops Center

- Centralized oversight
- Real-time adjustments

System Databases

Integrated Watchlists

Biometrics

Visitor and Immigrant Information

Statistical Analysis

Business ChallengesLand Ports of Entry









Business Challenges Air Ports of Entry





Business Challenges Business Challenges (1 of 2)



Execution of program within statutory/regulatory mandates

- Schedule
- Funding
- Biometrics
- Pending policy decisions and regulation issuance

Flow of travelers and commerce

- Improving identity verification while maintaining current inspection timeframes
- Minimizing time spent processing legitimate travelers

Ensuring appropriate use of data

- Opposition to collection of biometric data
- Trust in the U.S. to protect data collected

Business Challenges Business Challenges (2 of 2)



Vertical/Horizontal information sharing (Federal/State/Local)

- Addressing data and system interoperability
- Defining roles and lines of communications across participating agencies

Workforce ramp-up and training

- Staffing the borders for additional entry and exit functions
- Maximizing effective use of border personnel
- Timely training under tight deadlines

Outreach and public education

- Awareness of enrollment
- Multiple communities of interest with different perspectives
- Improve public perception

BTS Operations Video



BTS Operations Video



Manny Rodriguez

Director, Facilities Management

Facilities Challenges

Facilities Challenges Facilities Program



Vision: Government managed proactive and innovative support for US-VISIT

Mission: Accommodate US-VISIT at all Ports of Entry in an expedited manner

Strategy:

- Design a criteria based, risk management program
- Initiate early comprehensive planning as system matures
- Form a partnership with GSA and public and private sector activities
- Create a centralized program management team

Scope:

- Land Ports of Entry are a challenge
 - Two land ports have controlled Exit capability
- Ports inadequate for US-VISIT End State
 - Vast majority undersized
 - Traffic circulation restrictions
 - Aging infrastructure
 - Officer safety/security standards
 - Many with outdated IT
 - Processing times are critical

Facilities Challenges Facilities Statistics



Land Facilities Age

- One port constructed prior to 1900
- 31 ports constructed between 1900 and 1940
- 81 ports constructed between 1940 and 1970
- 45 ports constructed between 1970 and present

Vehicle Lanes

- 94 ports have 0-2 lanes
- 43 ports have 3-4 lanes
- 15 ports have 5-8 lanes
- 13 ports have 9 or more lanes

Space

- Ports range in size from 130 square feet to 233,092 square feet
- Minimum low-volume port requires 3,404 square feet
- 62 ports are inadequate with less than 3,000 square feet

Facilities Challenges Scope of Land Program











Facilities Challenges Course of Action

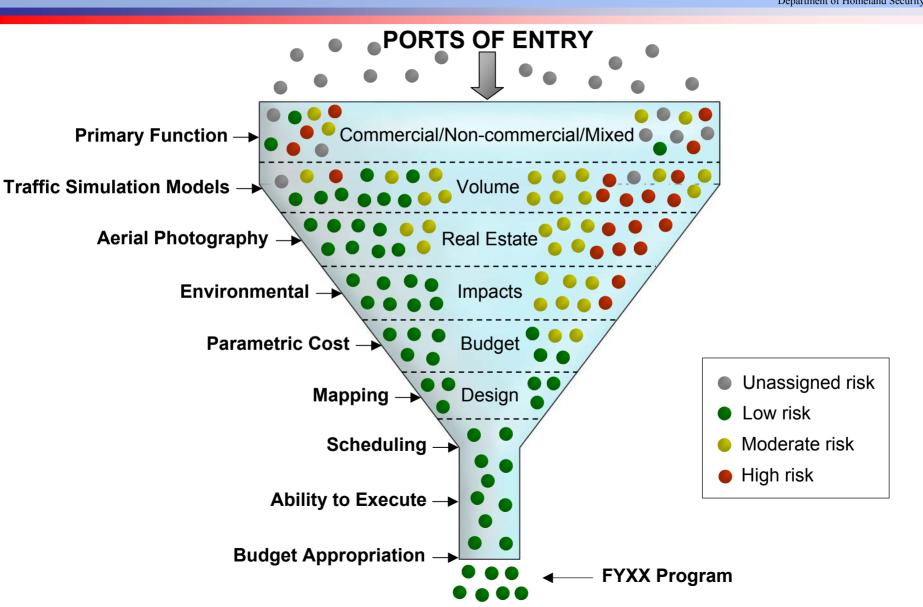


- Execute planning, design and appropriate construction for all ports at the earliest possible date
 - Streamline comprehensive program management through GSA partnership
 - Utilize technology to identify environmental opportunities and constraints
 - Initiate site level plans and delineate land requirements
 - Simulate traffic flow to design and minimize impact
 - Develop prototype design solutions
 - Initiate construction as soon as planning, environmental and design is ready



Risk Management Process

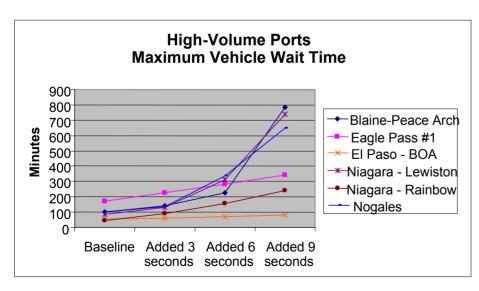


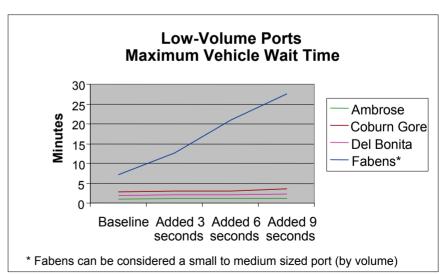


Facilities Challenges Wait Time Sensitivity



- Operational considerations are CRITICAL to cost and schedule
 - At the busiest land ports, minor differences in average inspection process time cause major changes in average transit times





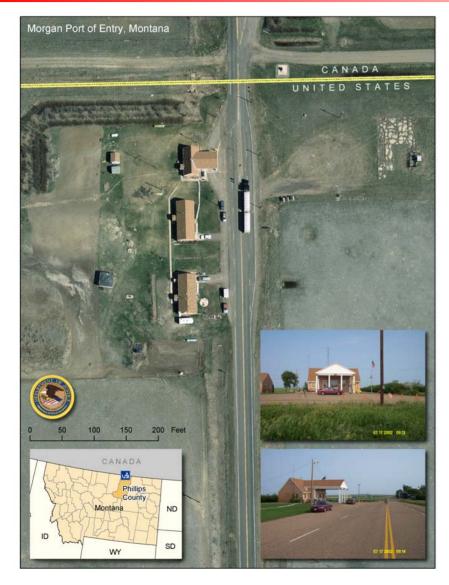
Facilities Challenges

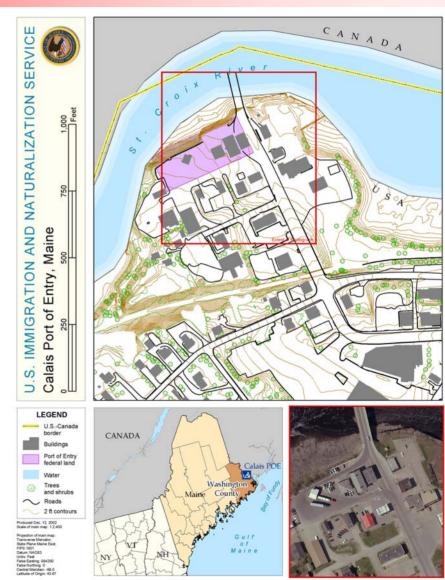
GIS/Aerials Support Facilities Designs



The United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology

Department of Homeland Security





Facilities Challenges

Facilities Summary



- Facilities planning, design, construction and environmental considerations for business processes will be Government managed and executed
- Integration of scheduling activities will be coordinated with the Facilities Division of US-VISIT
- System solutions need to:
 - Integrate with facilities
 - Minimize changes to facilities
 - Maintain or improve current wait times

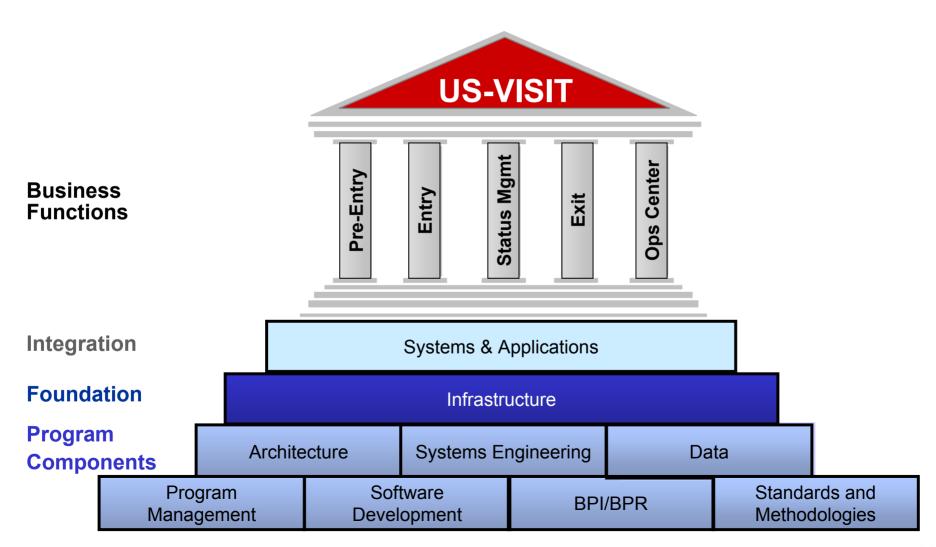


Scott Hastings Director, Information Technology Management

Technology Vision and Challenges Increment 1 Implementation

Technology Vision and Challenges Technology Foundation



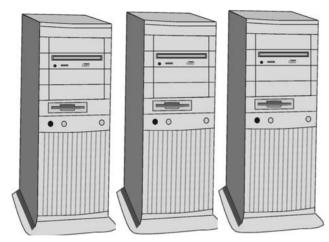


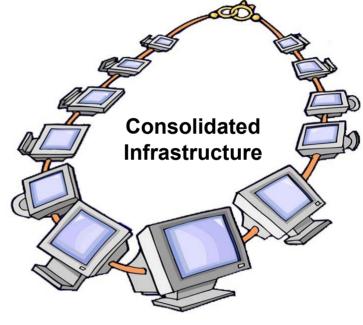
Technology Vision and Challenges Technology Vision





Integrated System of Systems







New Technology and Growth



Mission Operations Center

Technology Vision and Challenges Technology Challenges (1 of 2)



Leveraging technology to minimize facility modifications and land acquisition

Architecture

 Incremental migration from enhanced legacy systems to final US-VISIT solution (may involve retiring some legacy systems)

System performance

- Processing time and throughput
- Storage
- Large-scale database performance and optimization
- Interfaces
- Transaction volumes
- Reliability (e.g., biometric devices)

Infrastructure

- DHS integration and consolidation timeframes
- Leveraging ICE and CBP investments (current and planned)
- Potential impacts of new technologies
- Federal enterprise architecture

Technology Vision and Challenges Technology Challenges (2 of 2)



Biometrics

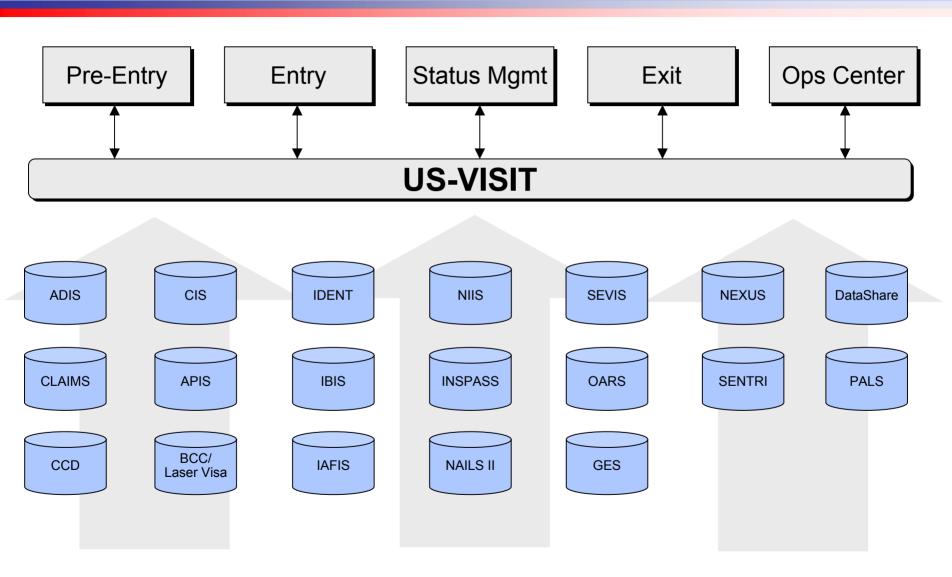
- Multiple emerging standards (e.g., NIST, ICAO, DHS/DOS/DOJ)
- Multiple travel documents, formats, storage methods, and timeframes for implementation
- Real world implementation of large-scale biometric systems
- Optimizing biometric tradeoffs:
 - Quality needed for accurate identity verification
 - Performance
 - Human factors
 - Cost

Interoperability of current systems

- Different platforms
- Different technologies
- Consolidation of watchlists
- Logistics (world-wide locations)
- Ages of legacy applications
- Substantial number of interfaces

Technology Vision and Challenges Interfacing/Integrating Legacy Systems



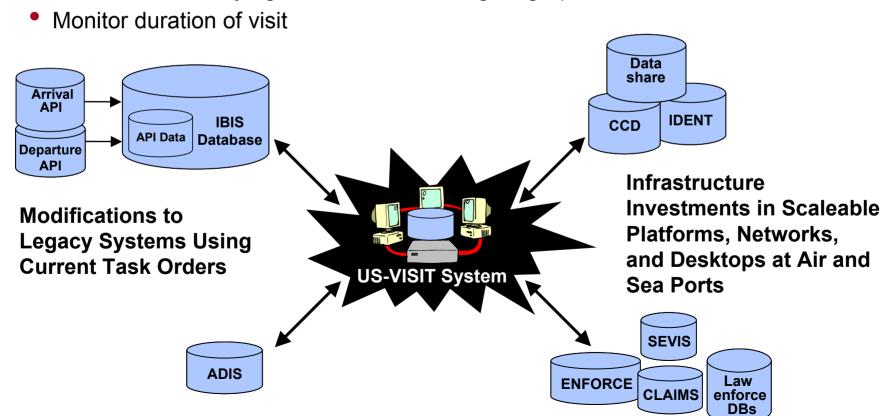






Increment 1 - 12/31/03

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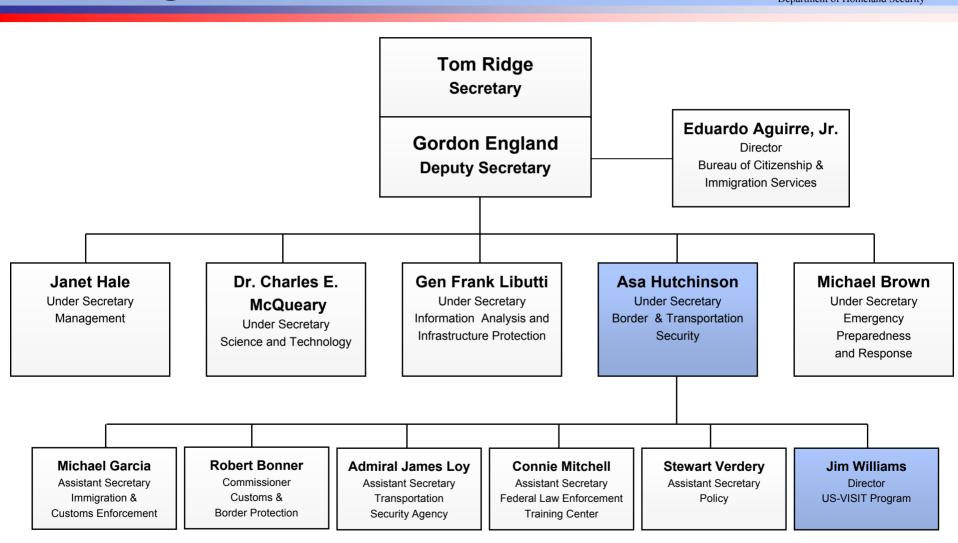


Jim Williams US-VISIT Program Director

Organizational Structure Prime Integrator Acquisition

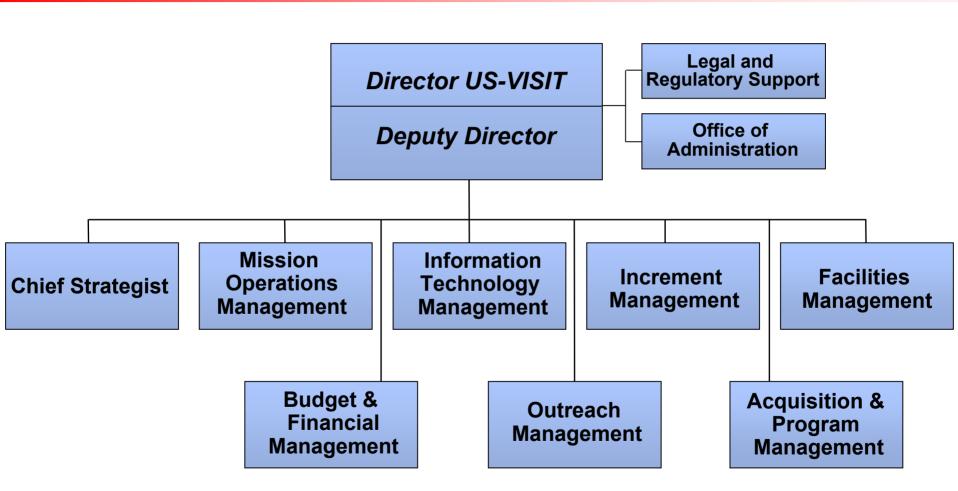
Organizational Structure DHS Organization Chart





Organizational Structure PMO Organization Chart





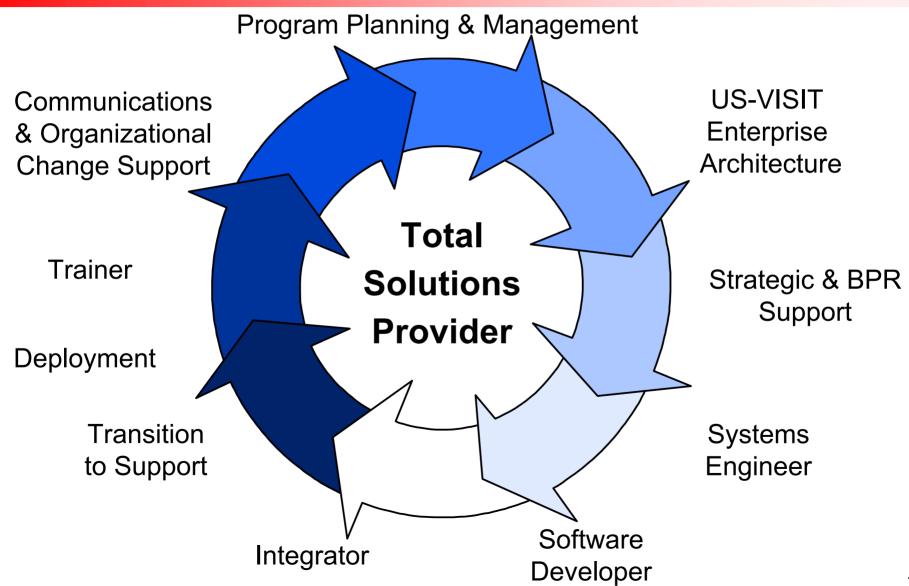
Organizational Structure US-VISIT PMO Role



- Define program vision, direction and strategy
- Ensure program mission success
- Identify, define, and manage prime integrator work
- Provide operational subject matter experts
- Define functional requirements
- Draft policies and regulations to support program
- Manage and conduct outreach and public education
- Formulate and execute budget
- Develop business and performance measures and define system acceptance criteria
- Conduct facilities integration and build-out

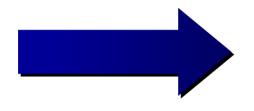
Organizational Structure Prime Integrator Role



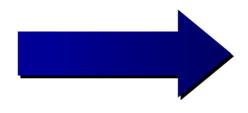


Prime Integrator Acquisition Acquisition Strategy

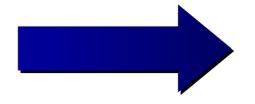




Direct and candid Pre-RFP communication



Full and open competition



Selection of a World Class Prime Integrator

Prime Integrator Acquisition Pre-RFP Communication Vehicles



- Request For Information valued feedback
- Industry Conference(s)
- Meetings with Prime Offerors
 - Recommendations for constructing RFP to allow for:
 - Innovative, actionable technical and programmatic solutions
 - Innovative strategies for deployment
 - Inputs on acquisition strategy
 - Contractor roles
 - Evaluation criteria
 - Incentive approaches
- Potential Group Sessions with Prime Offerors
 - Plan to leverage professional associations
 - Further information will be posted on website
- US-VISIT Website
 - Written communication via website or email





Prime Integrator Acquisition US-VISIT Website



- US-VISIT website serves as the program information portal
- Acquisition will be conducted via electronic commerce
- All solicitation documentation will be available through the website
 - Pre-solicitation questions and answers
 - Bidders list
 - Posting of RFP
 - US-VISIT library
- Website will list Industry Day attendees and serve to facilitate small and disadvantaged business teaming opportunities

Website at: www.dhs.gov/

- 9 Immigration and Borders
 - 9 Border Management
 - 9 US-VISIT

Prime Integrator Acquisition

Partnering with the Prime



- Shared set of goals and objectives
- Shared accountability
- Support of the US-VISIT mission
- Partner with all US-VISIT stakeholders
- Success-oriented philosophy
- Bringing innovative, executable solutions to the table





Prime Integrator Acquisition Anticipated Acquisition Approach (1 of 2)



- Leverage what Industry has already done
 - Want Prime Offerors to propose actionable solutions
 - Proposed solutions and associated costs will form part of the evaluation
- Near-term role of the Prime Integrator will be dependent on solutions offered
- Need a capable and diverse team that must include significant small and disadvantaged business participation
 - Encourage teaming arrangements to remain flexible

Prime Integrator Acquisition Anticipated Acquisition Approach (2 of 2)



- Full and open competition
- Best value trade-off selection
- Single award



- Delivery/task order based
- Performance based/award and incentive fees



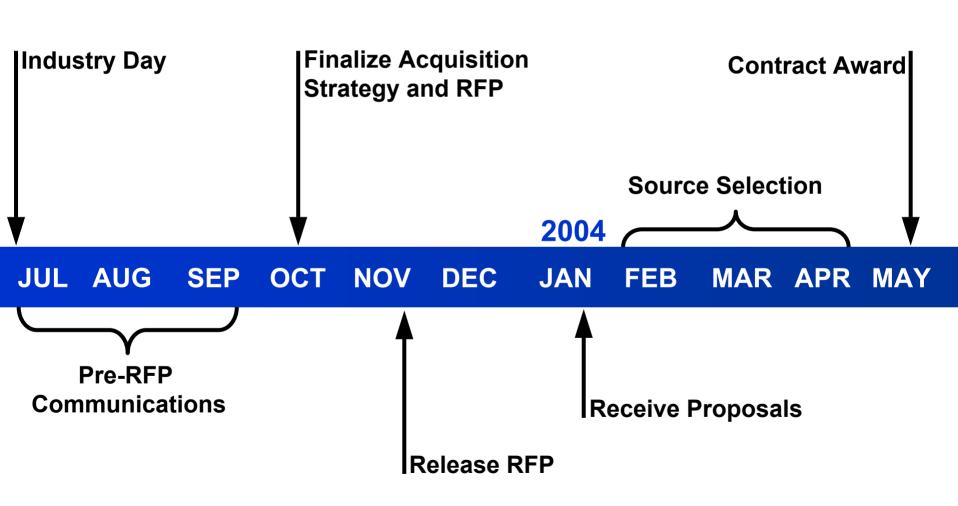
Prime Integrator Acquisition Potential Prime Integrator Qualifications



- Experience with Border Management
- Experience on a minimum of three IT integration projects over the last 5 years
 - Each with a total contract value >\$500 Million (U.S.)
 - Each encompassing full systems development/systems integration life cycle
 - At least 1 of the 3 must have been with U.S. Federal Government
 - At least 1 of the 3 must have integrated 5 or more complex systems
- Must have been Prime over multiple subcontractors on large (>\$500M) IT integration project
- Demonstrated successful implementation of high volume, real time, performance driven, global network-based applications
- Ability to support and staff nationwide systems development and deployment effort
- Evidence of level 3 rating against either the SEI SW-CMM or CMMi Capability Maturity Model

Prime Integrator Acquisition Solicitation & Selection Schedule







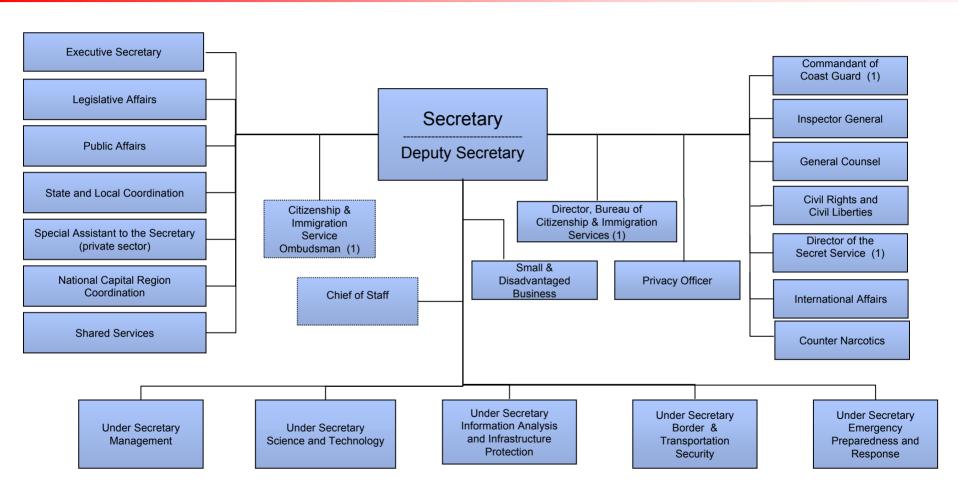
Question and Answer Session



Backup Slides

Department of Homeland Security Organization Chart





Effective March 1st, 2003

Program Management Organization PMO Organization Chart



Department of Homeland Security

